



ALEXANDRIA, VA.
SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28.

NOW THAT this community has every reason to believe that it is sure to have more railway connections with Washington city, and that capital will naturally be seeking investment in this city and the surrounding country, the GAZETTE cautions real estate owners from encouraging any undue speculation in fancy prices, which every business man well knows leads, sooner or later, to disaster. This community can't afford to permit any such experiments, but it earnestly invites men of capital to come here and aid in building up its waste places by the construction of new railway communications with other sections of the country, and particularly with Washington, as well as the introduction of manufacturing. To insure this the people here must hold out the proper inducements, and none will be more inviting than a readiness to sell all the property necessary to carry out such improvements at reasonable business prices. To lend themselves to speculation, however flattering the terms may be, will be sure to defeat the legitimate end in view—the good of all classes. If there shall be a "boom," let it be of a character that will "stay," and not one for the benefit of a few individuals, and perhaps outsiders, whose interests are in no sense, nor will they ever be, identified with those of Alexandria. From all that can be learned there are all sorts of combinations formed, and in contemplation, to put a sort of embargo on almost every foot of land between this city and Arlington, as well as on large portions leading to Mount Vernon, with the hope of forcing fancy prices for them. This is a mistake, and the sooner the real owners of such property out of the hands of the speculators, who are at the back of these wild schemes, the better, as the men who are in earnest, and want to make legitimate investments in railways and other industries, will never submit to any such contemplated extortions. No! this is not the proper policy, nor is it the one pursued in other portions of Virginia and the South where capital has gone, and where the results of its investment are of the most surprising character. The same opportunities are open here, but only in a correct business way, so success or failure is largely in the hands of the property holders themselves. They need no middle men to stand between them and the real buyer, so common sense should suggest that the only sure course is to deal directly with the parties who want their property to improve it with agencies of their own creation. There is no doubt that Alexandria and the whole surrounding country is on the eve of a new era of business growth, providing the people thereof take a direct hand in shaping it by offering the same inducements that other localities do. They need no outside speculators to do this, as they can deal directly themselves with the parties who have the money to pay for the required property. The GAZETTE feels it has a duty to perform in this matter; hence the caution it gives to those who will have the most to make or lose, just as they conclude to act. This community wants no "wild-cat" schemes inflicted on it, but it does want to invite with outstretched arms all those of a legitimate character, and in this the GAZETTE has a right to expect the assistance of all who are really interested in Alexandria's welfare.

MR. JOHN WISE says when Secretary Blaine shall be elected President, "wrong will be righted." Does Mr. Wise mean that President Harrison has perpetrated wrong? If that be so, and Mr. Wise be the subjects of them, then they will never be righted, for Mr. Blaine as President would be unable to reach him in order to right them, as if what Mr. Wise once told ex-Senator Lewis be true, he, Wise, will then have "gone in to his hole and pulled the hole in after him."

THE RECENT lynchings and bloody affairs in different portions of the North only indicate that the people of that section are susceptible to the feelings that operate upon human kind elsewhere. But if what northern republican journals say of the people of the South when such affairs occur among them be true, they also indicate that the northern people are barbarous and blood-thirsty. But every subject in this country is viewed by such journals from a sectional standpoint.

THE SUBSIDY BILL, but in its least objectionable form, passed the U. S. House of Representatives last night, and as it has to go back to the Senate, there is some ground for hoping that even in that form it will fail to become a law.

PRICES ADVANCING.—From the report upon the number and value of farm animals just issued from the Department of Agriculture the following is taken:

"The price of horses has increased, owing to an increased demand and improvement in breeding. Mules have also advanced in price. The rapid growth of small towns in mining districts may have influenced this somewhat. Their number has not increased, owing to the tendency in certain parts of Virginia to divide up the large farms into smaller ones, and horses are preferred on the latter. The number of milch cows has increased somewhat, with prices better than last year. Sheep should hold their own as to numbers. Better prices and increased demand for them have caused the farmers to sell off older than heretofore. Hogs have suffered a good deal from cholera. In price they range about as last year."

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28, 1890.

The subsidy bill which passed the House last night only provides for twelve million of dollars for mail steamships. What the democrats saved the people of the country by their defeat of the original bill amount to untold millions, probably as much as three hundred million. The vote of the Virginia delegation on it was as follows: Ayee—Browne, Langston and Waddill, republicans; naye—Buchanan, Edmunds, Lee, Lester, O'Farrell and Tucker, democrats.

Senator Barbour's bill to allow the Falls Church and Potomac Railroad Company to construct a railroad through the Arlington reservation, and Senator Daniel's bill to extend the time for the construction of the O. F. and Hampton Railroad through the Fort Monroe reservation, were both reported favorably to the Senate to-day by the military committee of that body, but it is too late for them to become laws at this session.

The Senate this morning occurred in the House amendment to the direct tax bill, so that all that bill now needs to become a law is the President's signature, which, as previously stated in this correspondence, it is sure to receive.

The republicans in the House to-day, by means of Mr. Speaker Reed's partisan rulings, tried to carry a motion to pass appropriation bills without debate in order to give them time between now and the end of the session to admit three more republican contestants and rob the treasury for money to pay them for a full term.

Senator Barbour, Representatives Lee and Heard and Messrs. D. S. Forney, J. S. Lawrence and C. G. Lee, the last three directors of the Washington and Arlington Railroad, called upon the President this morning in reference to the error in the bill for that road. Upon their statement, to the effect that the error was committed by a committee clerk, and that a resolution would be introduced at once into both houses of Congress to correct it, he agreed to sign the bill, and did so soon afterward, and notified them accordingly by telegrams. The construction of the road will be commenced as soon as the spring shall fairly open.

A delegation of Alexandria county republicans has been appointed to wait upon Mr. Spyster, a clerk in one of the departments here, and chairman of the Mahone committee of that county, and find out when he will call a county convention for the purpose of nominating county officers.

T. N. Hart, radical republican, was to-day appointed postmaster at Boston, vice Corree, mugwump democrat.

It is said by some restaurant keepers here that Alexandria pot hunters, who kill the birds to eat that city, are bringing woodcocks here, though this is the season for the birds to lay and hatch. The first three addresses at the Woman's Suffrage Convention to-day were upon the subject of the last South Dakota campaign in which the question of woman suffrage in that State was a factor. These addresses were made by Emma Smith De Vos of South Dakota, Mrs. A. J. Pickler of Massachusetts, and Mr. Henry Barker of Massachusetts, one of the editors of the *Woman's Journal*. Mrs. Pickler said she could give as many reasons why the suffrage amendment did not win in the last campaign in South Dakota as the small boy gave for not going to the monogamy. First she did not have the money, and that fact being stated it was not necessary to mention the remaining reasons.

WICKED DEACON BUCK.—The bitter rivalry that has been going on in East Hampton, Mass., between Deacon Smally and Deacon Buck for the affections of Deacon Smally's pretty wife shows no signs of abatement. Since publicity was given to the scandal the popular sympathy is all with Deacon Smally. A night or two ago a band of white capped men with stout switches and carrying a pair of tar and a bag of feathers, visited Deacon Buck, but he was not at home. The unwelcome visitors left word that they would call again unless the Deacon mended his ways. The trouble in Deacon Smally's household assumed a new phase yesterday when Mrs. Smally ordered her sister out of the house. This sister is a fair maiden as her married sister, and Deacon Smally is authority for the statement that Deacon Buck was smitten by the sister's charms. That made Mrs. Smally very jealous, and after Buck had taken her sister to ride a few times, Mrs. Smally sent her home thus having Deacon Buck all to herself. Deacon Smally says he has frequently thought of Deacon Buck being his wife, and she told him that she cared more for Buck than for him. There will probably be a church investigation.

SECRETARY BLAINE'S LETTER.—Governor McKinney yesterday received the following letter from Secretary of State James G. Blaine, in reply to one which the former declined to pardon Morgan, the young Englishman. The letter is dated Washington, February 26:

"I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., presenting the reasons which render it inexpedient, in your judgment, to grant a pardon to Frank Morgan, an Englishman, convicted of homicide, and at present serving out his sentence of imprisonment in the Virginia penitentiary. I have enclosed a copy of your letter to Sir Julian Pauncefote, her Britannic Majesty's minister at the Capital, and have observed that although you did not find it practicable to accept our wishes in this case, your frank and courteous statement would no doubt convince him, as they had me, that your decision was prompted solely by what you conscientiously regarded as due to the cause of justice."

TWO SENATORS FIGHT.—The proceedings in the West Virginia Senate were enlivened yesterday by a fight between Senators F. W. St. Clair and P. W. Morris, which would have probably ended seriously but for the intervention of the sergeant-at-arms and several members. The row grew out of a point of order made by Morris against St. Clair. St. Clair was replying when Morris claimed that he was out of order, as he (Morris) had the floor and didn't propose to yield it. St. Clair replied: "You may have to yield if you fool with me." Morris replied that he didn't propose to yield to anybody until he got through, and St. Clair started toward him in a threatening manner. Morris picked up a heavy glass inkstand from his desk and remarked that he had the floor and proposed to keep it until he was through, and he could not be bullied, and thought he understood the law of self-defense. The men clinched, but the struggle was cut short by members and the sergeant-at-arms.

TO TRY THE ITALIANS.—After an examination of over 700 citizens of New Orleans as to their eligibility, a jury has at last been secured to try the Italians charged with the murder of Chief Hennessey in October last, in this work. By consent of counsel for the defense and prosecution, only nine of the nineteen indicted will be tried by the present panel. The case will be a long and wearisome one and is expected to last several weeks. It is seriously doubted that a conviction will result, as heretofore it has been found almost impossible to convict persons of this race charged with serious crimes.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The March weather forecast for the North Atlantic promises less severe weather than during February.

Gov. Tillman, the former Governor of South Carolina, is now making the first visit of his life to Washington city.

Mrs. Louisa Murphy, of Baltimore, had her fingers burned to the bone yesterday by holding on to a hot stove so as to prevent it from falling upon her daughter.

Senator Blair's nomination yesterday as Minister to China was a surprise to the Senate and his confirmation was made unanimous, soon after being announced.

A number of members of the British cabinet are in favor of a dissolution of parliament, believing the time opportune to test the fortunes of the tory party in a general election.

At the steel works of the Polstown, Pa., Iron Company yesterday eleven tons of molten metal were accidentally spilled from a "converter," and as the metal struck the floor an explosion followed, scattering it in every direction, burning fifteen of the employees.

Blair and McKinley were suggested as a Presidential ticket at the Woman's Suffrage Convention in Washington yesterday. One delegate thought Miss Anthony should be substituted for McKinley. The convention will conclude its business to-day and hold devotional exercises Sunday.

Yuma, a town on the border of Arizona and California, is reported completely submerged and destroyed. Every building in the town, except the Southern Pacific Hotel and the penitentiary, were destroyed by the flood Thursday night. The Gila and Colorado rivers rose thirty-three feet above low-water mark.

The cause of Queen Victoria's display of temper at the launching of war ships at Portsmouth, England, was the announcement of the Prince of Wales, that he had called his sister, Empress Frederick of Germany, to leave Paris in order to prevent any hostile demonstration. The Queen would not believe that any insult would be offered her daughter in Paris.

AN OLD CHURCH TO GO.—The oldest church in Louisiana and the Mississippi valley will drop into the Mississippi river during the present high water, probably within a few weeks. This is the church of St. Francis in Pontre Coupee parish. The church was erected in 1737. It stood originally a long distance back from the river, and there seemed no possibility that the Mississippi would ever reach it. At that time it was the only church in that section of the country, and the only one between New Orleans and the Atlantic settlements. Its congregation has grown steadily smaller by death, removals, and disaster, until finally it could no longer support a pastor, and it was closed save at rare intervals when a priest visited it to celebrate mass for the few Catholics who still remain in the vicinity.

Around it is a graveyard, in which for a century and a quarter the dead of Pontre Coupee and the neighborhood, numbering thousands, have been buried, and which once contained some handsome monuments. The river has destroyed this graveyard piecemeal, and there is nothing left but crumbling bricks and rubbish, for the bones of the dead have been carried away by the currents. Last year the Mississippi came within a few feet of the church, when an effort was made to raise money to remove the building, but this was found impossible. This year another caving in of the bank is imminent. When it comes, the Church of St. Francis, only eight years younger than the famous "Old South" church of Boston, will be carried away by the elements.

HER FOOT ON HER LIFE.—With her foot wedged between the guard rails at the Short Line yards, Miss Katie Wills, a young woman of the East End, was run down by a train of freight cars yesterday afternoon. Her foot was ground off, but by the rarest presence of mind was saved from death. Miss Wills was walking with a girl friend. While walking through the network of tracks in the yards Miss Wills stepped upon one of the rails. Her foot slipped, and in some way was caught between the track and a guard rail. At the same time her friend noticed a train of freight cars backing toward them, and only a short distance off. Seeing the impending danger she ran to the assistance of the captive, and together they used all their strength in trying to extricate her foot. But it was caught as in a vise. On account of a slight curve in the track at that point the engineer did not see the young woman until it was too late. To a last effort to save her life, Miss Wills threw her body from the track, but her left foot was still held firmly, and through her agony of mind she saw the wheels roll over her leg midway between the knee and ankle, severing the member completely. The shoe which had been cut off with the foot could hardly be drawn from the track, so tightly had it been wedged in. Miss Wills is eighteen years of age and is an unusually pretty girl. The terrible strain of the few seconds she was held between the rails and the physical pain suffered, threw her into such a condition that it is feared her death will result. —St. Louis Courier-Journal.

THE CLICK OF GOLD.—I remember being struck with the expression upon the face of a ragged, middle-aged man whom I one day ran against: outside a banking house in a country town. He had that look in his eyes which one may see upon the countenance of young people during a very impressive sermon—a sort of rapt, sublime expression, whispering of high hopes and noble desires. "What is the matter with you?" I asked him.

He was shy at first of unbecoming himself. He did not like sharing his comfortable life with me, but when the glory had faded a little from his brow, he had featured face, he whispered that he was only listening to "that there click of gold." It did him good, the mere hearing of the secretizing ring against each other. —All the Year Round.

CHERRY IS BEING ABUSED.—The latest place where disease germs are said to exist is in celery, says Dr. H. Jacobson in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. It is an exceptionally harmless plant of vegetable; it is nutritious and palatable, and is known to possess curative powers in cases of rheumatism and brain fever. But it is now said there is danger of its containing typhoid bacilli owing to the quantity of manure of all kinds used in its cultivation. If celery is eaten without being washed there may be danger of eating something that is injurious, but so far as the plant itself is concerned the danger is imaginary.

Corn and vegetable grown on sewage farms have never been condemned as unwholesome, and it is generally agreed that the juices of plants do not absorb manure or any kind of germ at all. A person might choose by trying to swallow too large a piece of celery, but he would find it a hard matter to kill himself by aid of it in any other way.

Minnie Taylor was found hanging in a vacant house near Buda Vista, Ohio, on Thursday. On her breast was a card on which she had written, "Good-bye, I am in hell."

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Rev. E. J. Williams died in King and Queen county last Thursday. His remains will be forwarded to Culpeper county for burial. He was a gallant Confederate soldier.

It is reported that it is very probable that at an early day the narrow gauge road between Fredericksburg and Occoquan will be made a broad gauge road, and that other extensive improvements in the road will be negotiated for.

The jury in the case of Paul Young, on trial in the Corporation Court of Petersburg for the murder of Robert Gilliam, colored, brought in a verdict yesterday that Paul Young was not guilty as charged. No sooner was the verdict announced than there was great applause and clapping of hands, which was promptly checked. Some of the parties guilty of this misconduct were brought before the court and fined.

The Subsidy Bill.

The House was engaged all of yesterday considering the Senate Shipping bill in committee of the whole, and when 5 o'clock arrived the committee rose and reported the bill to the House without amendment, no vote having been taken in committee upon the substitute.

Mr. Farquhar then formally offered the House substitute for the Senate bill. After much wrangling Mr. Fabian, of Illinois, obtained permission to offer a free ship substitute. Lost—yesterday, 117; nay, 172.

The House substitute was then agreed to—144 to 47.

The vote then recurring on ordering the Senate bill, as amended by the substitute, to a third reading, the roll was called amid intense excitement. When it became apparent that the motion had been defeated Mr. Dingley changed his vote to the negative, and the Speaker announced the vote to be yeas, 142; nays, 148.

The announcement was greeted with wild applause by the democrats, and then Mr. Dingley moved to reconsider—a motion which Mr. McMillin promptly moved to lay on the table. This motion was defeated—yeas, 146; nays, 149, and the republicans were jubilant. Then came the vote on the motion to reconsider. The motion was agreed to—yeas, 148; nays, 143, and the question again recurred on ordering the bill to a third reading, which was agreed to—yeas, 147; nays, 145.

The third reading of bill having been ordered, Mr. Cannon moved that it be recommitted to the committee on merchant marine, with instructions to report forthwith a postal subsidy bill similar to the Senate bill on the same subject.

This was agreed to—yeas, 143; nays 142—and the bill was, according to instructions, immediately reported to the House.

After the opponents of any subsidy had exhausted their dilatory tactics, the House came to a vote and passed the bill reported under instructions by yeas, 140; nays, 120.

The bill as passed by the House is identical in terms with the Senate postal subsidy bill, except that it makes a reduction of 33 per cent. in the rates to be paid to mail-carrying vessels. It provides for the division of the vessels into four classes—from 8,000-ton to 15,000-ton 12-knot ships—when compensation per mile for mail carriage as follows: First class, \$4; second class, \$2; third class, \$1; fourth class, 66 cents.

It authorizes the Postmaster-General to contract for not less than five nor more than ten years with American citizens for carrying mails on American steamships between the U. S. and foreign ports, (the portion of Canada excepted) the mail service to be distributed equitably among the ports of the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf of Mexico and the vessels contracted with to be of American construction and officered by American citizens.

The adoption of the amendments will send the bill back to the Senate for action upon them.

The Shipping bill proper received its read third time in the afternoon, when it was defeated in the House by a vote of 147 yeas to 143 nays. This vote was upon ordering the shipping bill to a third reading, when fifteen republicans voted against the bill.

What They Make.

Tin and lead make pewter.
Tin and copper make gun metal.
Copper and tin make Dutch metal.
Copper and zinc make brass.
Tin and copper make cannon metal.
Tin and copper make bronze metal.
Lead and antimony make type metal.
Gold and copper make standard gold.
Copper and arsenic make white copper.
Silver and copper make standard copper.
Lead and a little arsenic make sheet metal.
Gold, copper and silver make old standard gold.

Copper and zinc make bell metal and malleable iron.
Tin, antimony copper and bismuth make britannia ware.
Copper, nickel, and zinc, with a little iron, make German silver.

A farmer near Jefferson City, six years ago, put a pump in a well that had six feet of water. Later the well went dry, and he found that two cottonwood trees thirty feet distant had sent out their roots and drank up all the water.

Animals are kept on the roofs of the houses in Lima, Peru, and it frequently happens that a cow passes her whole life on a roof, being taken there as a calf and brought down finally as fresh beef.

The Century Magazine for March has been received from its publishers in New York. Its contents are: Portrait of William Cullen Bryant, General Crook in the Indian Country, The Faith Doctor, The Century Club, Australian Cities, Moonlight, An Invalid, The Memoirs of Talleyrand, Plain Living at Johnson's Island, by a Confederate officer; A Mystery of the Sea, Through Eastern Tibet and Central China, The Upland Pointer, Give me not Tears, Col. Carter of Cartersville, Penhallow, Resume of Fremont's Expedition, The Origin of the Fremont Explorations, Rough Times in Rough Places, Montgomery and Fremont, Three Gold Dust Stories, Topics of the Time, Open Letters, and Bric-a-Brac.

Doctors are to guard human life and bring relief to the sick. So does Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup; it contains nothing injurious and is always reliable. Sold by all dealers for 25 cents.

What is a una-factory life, to be suffering with catarrh. Go and buy a twenty-five cent box of O. S. S. Catarrh Cure and be cured.

LIST OF LETTERS.

The following is a list of the letters remaining in the Alexandria, Va., postoffice February 28. Persons calling for letters will please say they are advertised.

Advertised letters, not called for within two weeks, will be sent to the dead letter office.
Baldridge, Jr., E. M.
Branch, A. C.
Burke, Miss Jennie
Dana, Miss
Fisher, Henry M.
Himes, Miss Mary
Hobenstein, Miss Annie
Jones, Miss Mary
Langley, Miss E. B.
Mann, Miss Elsie
Mell, Nadell
Parker, Thornton
Payton, Miss Alice
Davis, Condit
Stewart, Miss Les
Stout, Prof Wm
Turner, Walter
Wallace, L.
Wilder, Dr. C. B. Lewis
Wheat, D.
Wheeler, John C.
MISCELLANEOUS
District of Columbia
Irregular Cor.
PARK AGNEW, P. M.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 28.
SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the family of the late General Sherman thanking the Senate for the honors bestowed by the Senate upon the memory of the deceased.

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: Senate bill to allow the Falls Church and Potomac Railway Co. to construct and operate a railroad across the government lands at Arlington, and Senate bill authorizing the construction of a railway on the government reservation at Fort Monroe, Va.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, the privilege of the floor was given to Mr. Craggett, claiming to be Senator-elect from Idaho, pending the decision of his claim.

Senate bill to amend the charter of the Rock Creek Railway Co. of the District of Columbia was passed.

The House amendment to the direct tax bill having been taken up, Mr. Berry (who had objected to it yesterday) said that he had since read it and considered it unobjectionable. He had no objection to its being agreed to.

The House amendment was agreed to without a division, and the bill now goes to the President.

The House bill giving a pension of \$2,500 a year to the widow of Admiral Porter, was passed.

The House bill to provide for the reorganization of the artillery force of the army was passed with a Senate substitute providing for the reorganization of the whole army, the strength of which is increased to thirty thousand enlisted men.

The Indian appropriation bill was then taken up.

HOUSE.

When the House met at 11 o'clock this morning the Speaker stated to the House that he had been informed by the clerks that it had been physically impossible to prepare the journal of yesterday's proceedings; and in view of this statement the reading of that document was postponed; and the House immediately proceeded to vote on the motion to ask the Senate for a conference on the subsidy bill as amended by the House last night.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 113; nays, 83.

Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, (Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, having objected to the action being taken by unanimous consent) moved to suspend the rules and agree to a motion that the House non-concur in Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill, and accede to the request of the Senate for a conference.

Mr. Cannon inveighed against the action of the minority in obstructing the passage of the appropriation bills, declaring that if that action resulted in an extra session the minority would be responsible for it.

Mr. Crisp said that it seemed possible for the other side, despite any apprehension of an extra session, to obtain as much time as it would for the specific measures it desired to pass, outside the appropriation bills.

When the minority offered resistance to this course, the gentleman said that it would be responsible for an extra session. The majority asked for unanimous consent for the passage of the appropriation bills in order that it might call up measures which the minority would resist to the uttermost. The majority had found time to give two days to a bill granting large sums out of the Treasury to special favorites. It had still some measures of the same sort and it wished to get rid of the appropriation bills in order to call them up.

After a heated debate the motion to suspend the rules was rejected.

In the meantime there were conferences held between republicans and democrats, the result being a tacit agreement that none of the contested election cases should be called up, and that the democrats should not place any obstruction in the way of the appropriation bills.

Foreign News.

PARIS, Feb. 28.—General Boulanger seems likely to try his hand at taking advantage of the excited state of the public mind and is said to be hard at work with his friends concocting an anti-German manifesto in Brussels, where he is now staying.

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—At a meeting of the Medical Society yesterday Professor Billroth showed the assembled physicians two patients whom he had cured of tuberculosis by following the Koch system of injection.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—At the Albert docks yesterday evening a number of striking firemen and coal porters attempted to board the steamer Scotland. A serious conflict followed, during which the non-unionists used pistols, injuring a number of their opponents. Several of the attacking party were thrown bodily into the dock.

MONTREAL, Feb. 28.—It is stated that the Canadian Bishops have been heavily criticized by the Papal college for interfering in political matters.

Flirted with the Preacher.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Feb. 28.—Rev. Mr. Milligan, of Pennsylvania, who was recently disciplined by the Reformed Presbyterian (Covenanters) Conference at Pittsburgh as an advocate of Christians voting and exercising all the rights of citizenship, created a sensation from the pulpit at Coldham, where he recently preached as an applicant for the vacant pastorate, by saying: "I regret to state that I am an exceedingly nervous man, and am annoyed by a young lady in the congregation who has been endeavoring to flirt with me this morning. I have neither the time nor inclination to return the compliment at this time, but may do so later on." He looked straight at the pretty and blushing belle of the town as he spoke. She may not like him the better for it; but the church bids fair to extend him a call.

Trouble in the Sandwich Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—A letter from Honolulu dated Feb. 18, says: "A threatening anonymous letter was printed this morning addressed to Justice Judd, and warning him that the Queen's life was in danger. It is believed that the letter was written by Robert Wilcox the revolutionist, for the purpose of inaugurating public demonstrations against the Queen."

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Inspector Byrnes, of New York, declines to accept the decoration sent to him by King Humbert of Italy.

Two children of Henry Goig were burned to death yesterday in a fire which destroyed the family residence at Silver Lake, Kansas.

The coldest weather of the winter is sweeping down over the northwest. In portions of Minnesota yesterday the thermometer registered 46 degrees below zero.

The river at Clifton, Ariz., has risen again, causing another flood. Much property has been destroyed, railroads demolished and dams and flumes gone.

The steamship Iowa from Boston to Liverpool was sighted at sea February 22, in a sinking condition. It is believed that the Iowa had been in collision with an iceberg.

Gump, the faster, who, on February 24, commenced his attempt at Fort Wayne, Ind., to fast thirty days on a \$1,000 wager had to give up last evening, having fasted twenty-five days.

The congressional apportionment committee of the Arkansas Legislature has agreed upon a measure providing for redistricting the State, making all the districts democratic.

John Copeland, a wealthy storekeeper of Painesville, Pa., fatally shot his wife this morning and then tried to kill his two children and himself, but was prevented by the neighbors from carrying his designs into execution. Copeland is 32 years of age and has been married 7 years, and has recently been released from an asylum.

Frank Watson, an Alabama farmer, and Dick Sibby, a constable, got into a quarrel while matching dollars in Kemper, county Miss., yesterday, when the latter was shot and killed.

Ex-Gov. Lee and other Virginians were the guests of Gov. Russell of Massachusetts at dinner at the Arlington Club in Boston last night. The occasion was entirely informal.

The swollen rivers in New York are falling and travel on all the railroads is being resumed.

The condition of Senator Hearst this morning was reported to be unchanged.

Procure it in time if you wish to save doctor's bills. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price 25 cents.

There's nothing half so sweet in life as "love's young dream." Now about this, there is some diversity of opinion. Some giving preference to a good article of telly, but there are few things any sweeter than ease after a racking pain, and this is only gotten by using Salvation Oil.

In the Senate yesterday the legislative appropriation bill, together with a number of other bills, was taken from the calendar and passed. The Senate then began the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill. The House after a long fight passed the postal subsidy bill as a substitute for the Senate shipping bill—yeas 140, nays 120.

London has nine homes for shoeblacks—by which term is meant homeless boys—as well as a shoeblack society that aims to give the boys moral and intellectual training, to help them to save their money and to give them self respect.

An eminent German has been counting the number of hairs on heads of different colors. On a blond one he found 14,400; on a brown, 109,440; on a black, 102,962; and on a red one, 88,740.

Alexandria, Va., Feb. 27, 1890.
Potomac Tent of Rebekah's fair committee wish to tender their thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who worked for us so ably and earnestly at our late fair held at McPherson's Hall—Miss Annie F. Lee, Miss Annie V. Lee, Mrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Barden, Miss Maud Cleland, Miss Katie Devanagh and Miss Belle Griffin, of this city; and Mrs. Mahoney and Mrs. Mahley, and Messrs. Mahoney and Mohler, of Washington, and to all of the ladies who worked so faithfully on our fair; also to the merchants and citizens who responded so liberally to our appeal for donations; also to Captain Samuel L. Monroe for the loan of a blackboard, and to Mr. G. H. Hinkley for a wheel, and to all who aided us in our good work; also to the public at large who patronized our fair. G. W. STRAIN, Gen. Com. C. C. NASH, Secretary.

A. J. Davis, Lambert Lyles, George W. Crump, Samuel Devanagh, John Devanagh, William Mullien, 11 James Lanshan.

NOTICE TO DRUGGISTS.—The BOARD OF PHARMACY OF VIRGINIA will meet in the city of Richmond, at Mechanics' Institute, on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1891, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of examining all applicants for registration as Registered Pharmacists. All druggists who desire to come before the Board must send their applications to Mr. E. R. BECKWITH, Secretary, Petersburg, Va., accompanied with the fee (\$5) by March 10th. ROBERT BEYDON, President Virginia Board of Pharmacy.